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sublication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

### The "New Thought."

The " New Thought," or " New Metaphysical Movement," is hard to define, but it may be said to be an attempt to put Mrs. EDDY's loose-jointed " Christian develop from it a system which shall have a respectable standing in the realm of psychology. The "New Thought people will not accept such a definition. but we can find no other, search as much as we may, for it is a peculiarly elusive subject.

These " New Thought " people are many. They seem to be especially numerous in the West, where they have some costly temples, and an article in the Mind magazine, "the leading exponent of the New Thought," avers that "the spread of this practical idealism in the countries of the Old World is going rapidly on," " from Sweden to the island continent of Australia." In the last number of that magazine is

an attempt by a writer to enlighten us on | mander of the Pennsylvania National the subject of the new movement, but clear as his explanations may seem to the cult itself they will have little meaning for the run of people. The writer is Prof. JOSEPH STEWART, described in a biographical article as a lawyer from Kanses, "though for some years past he has been connected with the Government service at Washington, in the Executive branch of which he is an official." His precise official function is not indicated in the article, but in the register of Government employees we find it to be as a clerk in the General Office of the Post Office Department, at a salary of \$1,600 a year. Prof. STEWART, evidently, is of high rank in the cult as a prophet and an expounder. "Though thus actively engaged, he has devoted such leisure time as he had to study, writing and publishing, and occasionally lecturing on subjects of advanced thought and the realization of the higher life." A portrait of him prefixed to the magazine shows a man with a face of earnestness and purity and of the mystical cast.

Prof. STEWART's exposition is that behind and beyond normal, sensational consciousness there are "loftier states of consciousness," the "subliminal." and that " they signify deeper sources of consciousness and new powers or greater ones than those so well known to the normal self." That is, "the personal man is but a limited expression of the whole man," for man is " an extremely complex being, with vastly more profound sources of consciousness and of power than he is normally aware of." to him, is " the foundation of individua existence and the creator of the personal self, for which it is the immediate fountain of life, power, faculty and inspiration." "This deeper consciousness posseeses the quality of genius, the charthe slow processes of reason, but by methods that play over the processes with inconceivable rapidity or arrive at a result by means of knowing yet unfamiliar to the normal mind." One of its faculties is "telepathy," which Prof. STEWART describes as "unreservedly accepted by psychic science," telepathy to describe the assumed effect of one mind on another at a distance by " thought transference."

"The normal self," he tells us, is "the may realize in increasing degree the raised. more purely divine states." He puts It is obvious that diplomacy would it otherwise, thus:

" It has been said that the mind creates our world is, in the last analysis, merely a subjective state Many of these states have an objective correspondcace in a physical fact in the external world, but a great part of our conception and our idea of life has no such basis. The power of controlling the mind is the power of creating in this realm the

Is this not clear? Is it rather cloudy? Well, it is the best we can make out of the New Thought " as expounded by Prof. STEWART. Let us give the exposition the part of President Castro, who al- Meanwhile, we shall throw out a longof another writer in this magazine:

" The fundamental principle in the thought of mental ecience might be expressed in two words-Universal Unity. We are living in a boundless, inexhaustible atmosphere of life and power. As individuals, we partake of the love and beauty of the Oversoul. We are related, through our union with the Infinite, the universal life, on one hand to the lowest forms of existence in the evolutionary scale below us, and on the other to exalted spiritual beings transcending even our powers of thought. Not only do we live and draw our strength and inspiration from the universal life, but that life at all | as no permanent occupation of Venelimes and in all its phases is good. The unity that | zuelan territory was attempted. we have affirmed is a unity with Infinite goodness

The " New Thought " has a theory of healing bodily ills which is a refinement of Christian Science:

" On the general theory of disease and its cause Mental Scientists are in substantial agreement Physical disease, in whatever form, is obviously at bottom a state of inharmony. To get at the original cause of this inharmony is the problem of any worthy system of therapeuties. The ultimate cause of all disease, say the Mental Scientists. is to be found in the mind of man. Inharmony evident in the body, is the natural outcome of mental discord. If, in our thought life, there is worry, anger, hatred and all uncharitableness,' then will our physical organisms sooner or later show, as a veritable reflection, discord and abnormal conditions as a result of our wrong thinking and living."

gradually perhaps, but with increasing conviction | relatively small cash payments demanded | mism is a mark of intellect need to hear

and strength, of the all-pervading Life, the everpresent Peace, the never-failing inspiration of the mmanent spirit working in and through Nature and the human soul. Show them that this postve. constructive thought and realization will leave no room nor chance for the inharmonious discord-producing thoughts of resentment, fear and despondency, and that their own happiness and physical well-being are now matters of con clous, individual choice."

Here is the explanation of a " New Thought \* poet: " The strength of All-in-all is God. And your own strength is your own God. You did not make the strength you own:

This is put in prose by another writer,

It is not strength to you alone-

For you are but a part of All.'

ircle of existence is made complete. The evoluon of Nature, so long carried on in ignorance or nost limited consciousness, is now crowned with wondrous consciousness of Self. This selfensclousness expands, and its growth leads to what may be called the goal of all existence-individual astery and control."

"This is the vision or recognition that has been pprehended in a measure by the mystics and seers Science " on a psychological basis or to of the past, in their ecstasies and entrancementa. But the men of this new century will both feel and know; their emotions will act in consort with their intelligence; and from the basis of this union shall rise the apotheosis of Universal Consciousness."

From all this a glimmer of a suggestion of what the " New Thought " means may be obtained. The subject is worth considering, for the " Metaphysical Movement" is reaching very many minds and is a phase of a new religious development which seems likely to distinguish this century.

### The Testimony of Gen. Gobin.

The evidence of union outrages committed during the coal strike culminated on Friday in this colloquy between Commissioner CLARK and Gen. GOBIN. Com-Guard:

Commissioner CLARK-Now, General, here is a question I would like to have settled. We have heard that there were thousands of men in the coal regions who would gladly have worked if they could have had military or police protection. On the other hand, we have been told that when the

troops arrived the men did not go to work after all. Gen. GOMEN-Let me tell you, sir, that there are not 50.000 soldiers in the world who could have tected all the collieries and homes in that region during the strike, and it was impossible for our troops to guard the people's homes and the property of the general public and protect the workmen at

Next to JOHN MITCHELL and his men those most responsible for the longdrawn-out reign of terror in the anthracite region were the parties who kept demanding of the operators that they mine coal," while the non-union laborers were paralyzed with fear for their lives and property. When crime was actually being committed these allies of lawlessness subsided; but the moment that the murder or the flight of the nonunion men brought peace, they would come to MITCHELL's aid again, and join the effort to force the operators and their employees to submit to him. " Now that they have the protection they demanded," was the cry, " let them mine coal."

There were never 10,000 troops in the field. A hundred thousand couldn't have protected the mine employees so long as the spirit of riot received its daily stimulus in the shape of the parrot-like refrain, " mine co al."

### ill the Venezuela Dispute Be tled Without Arbitration?

According to the news from Caracas there seems to be a possibility that the claims of foreign creditors against Venezuela may be adjusted at a conference of diplomatists to be held in Washington. acter of ecstacy and the power of direct | It will be remembered that the Powers perception of truth without recourse to | that have taken part in the naval demonstration have named certain preliminary conditions which were to be accepted before their principal claims should be referred to The Hague tribunal. Now we are told that President CASTRO has assented to these conditions, which dox and a contempt for parish registers. cover cash payments to the allies, and that he has further offered to give guarbeing the term used by his general school antees for the settlement of the remainder of their claims. It remains to be seen whether the guarantees will be regarded as satisfactory, and whether the debtor and creditor nations can agree most outward and personal aspect of as to the sums due. Until such an agreedivine consciousness," but "inward, ment can be reached there is, apparently, through the avenue of consciousness it no likelihood that the blockade will be

> afford a much more expeditious method of solving the Venezuela problem than would arbitration. There would have been no Anglo-German demonstration against La Guayra and Puerto Cabello had President CASTRO at the outset offered such concessions as he now finds himself constrained to make. The joint ultimatum presented by Great Britain and Germany was not unreasonable, and, by submitting to it, the Caracas government could have averted a blockade. It was an act of folly on ready had a rebellion on his hands, to life line once in a while to encourage our risk the loss of customs revenues, on pupils. A Mexico City despatch to THE which he depended for the sinews of war. No doubt he was emboldened to Hon. REFUGIO HERNANDEZ PONTOLONassume a defiant attitude by the belief that the United States would protect him from coercion, although our Minister at Caracas must have informed him that our Government would not interpose to avert a forcible collection of debts due to European Powers, so long of Mexico, which is a very healthful

> Of course, an occupation ostensibly temporary may become practically indefinite, as we have seen in the case of Egypt. Then, again, the original claims | garded es a diagrace to die before you might be greatly swollen by the cost of are 150. the measures needed to enforce them. Even by a prolonged blockade Venezuela might be injured in two ways: on the one hand, her financial resource would be crippled, while, on the other, the demand for an indemnity might be says she wouldn't mind it if it didn't added to the original debt. For these keep her awake nights. Ultimately, 100 reasons our State Department spared will be considered the natural season of no effort to bring about a pacific, if not the whooping cough. As civilization reference of it to arbitration.

> We do not overlook the fact that there are serious difficulties in the way of a was 103 last week. Her children are quick adjustment of the controversy by infants of 77, 75 and 63. Peevish boys diplomacy. The money needed for the who think that an affectation of pessi-

by the creditor Powers can, no doubt, be raised, but it is more questionable whether Venezuela can offer any acceptable security for the future provision of much larger sums, such, for instance, as the arrears of guaranteed interest on railways built by German and British capital. It is possible, however, that the sum needed to liquidate the whole of Venezuela's debt might be advanced by a syndicate of bankers if President CASTRO would agree to place their agents in control of certain custom houses for a period long enough to insure repayment. One thing is certain, namely, that, if at the diplomatic conference, the precise amount of Venezuela's debt cannot be ascertained, nor a mode of liquidation arranged, the agreement to refer the principal matters in dispute to The Hague tribunal may still be carried out.

Sagasta's Beath and Spanish Politics. The death of Senor SAGASTA, the veteran leader of the Spanish Liberals, apparently assures to the Conservatives a long lease of power at Madrid. It will go far, also, to extinguish the hopes of Don JAIME, who is now the head of the Carlist party. So long as SAGASTA lived there was always a chance that the Liberals would speedily recover office and would take such steps to subordinate the Church to the civil power as would exasperate the Vatican and impel it to favor a revival of the Carlist movement. The Conservatives may check the excessive growth of the religious orders, but they will never quarrel with the Papacy.

In Senor SILVELA, the present Premier the Conservatives have the ablest and most trusted leader that they have had since the assassination of CANOVAS DEL CASTILIO. His views with regard to the internal and external policy of Spain have long been known and he now has an opportunity of carrying them out untrammelled. It will be long before the discordant factions which the astute SAGASTA was able to weld into a so-called Liberal party are again persuaded to act together. It is fortunate that SIL-VELA is to have a relatively free hand, for many and difficult are the problems which he will be called upon to solve. There is an agrarian question in Andalusia and a labor question in Catalonia. The army needs to be reorganized and purged of innumerable supernumerary Marshals and Generals. A new navy must be built if Spain is to regain any part of her former influence in the Mediterranean. The mineral resources of the country need to be vigorously exploited, and treaties of commerce must enlarge the vent for its surplus agricultural products and thus provide a substitute for the markets lost through the cession of the transmarine colonies to the United States.

If Spain's historical claims upon section of Morocco are ever to obtain recognition, she must secure the support of France, which otherwise, as the owner of Algeria, would be a rival. Whether the Madrid Government will formally enter into the Franco-Russian league is one of the grave questions which SILVELA will have to answer. We have previously pointed out that such a coalition would be of advantage to all three parties and especially to Spain, which needs the inflow of French capital. Only a Conservative Premier. however, to whom all things would be the most Catholic kingdom with what pious Spaniards regard as the godless French Republic. It remains to be seen whether even SILVELA will dare to do it.

# The Folks That Last.

The editor of the Boston Post has that wicked disbelief in centenarians of which the late Mr. WILLIAM J. THOMS WAS long the exponent. There is this difference between the two infidels. The English unbeliever had a love for para-The Trimountain doubter sees that long life in Boston is not desirable. So he pooh-poohs longevity, denies it so far as he can, seeks to show that centenarians are myths, lies or liars. Does the census record an inconvenient number of old folks in the United States? Well, most of them are colored and not to be trusted as to their age. In behalf of the Two-Hundred-Year Class we resent these attacks upon a deserving industry. When a man or woman takes the trouble to live to be a hundred or more, it is mighty small business to find flaws in the dates. Probably only about one centenarian in a thousand is spread upon the record. They are quiet people, living in out-ofthe-way places, most of them; and they die as unostentatiously as they have lived. So most of them escape notice.

Some day there will be a weekly paper called Long Life or Longevity, which will make a complete record of secular lives. Surely human life ought to be as well treated as real estate or the stock market. SUN last week told of the death of the gon, said to have been the oldest Mexican. "The records of the parish in the State of Guanajuato show that he was born in 1779. He lived for 113 years in the same house." There is no reason to believe that he was the oldest inhabitant country, but we give him honorable mention. In the present rudimentary condition of the science of viability, 128 is a respectable middle age. We hope to live to see the time when it will be re-

Mrs. LINUS ACKERMAN of Brookdale, near Bloomfield, N. J., shows a proper understanding of the elastic nature of youth. She is 97 and has that little juvenile recreation, the whooping cough. She prompt, settlement of the dispute by a advances, the period of infancy will be extended.

Mrs. ALICE O'CONNOR of Jersey City

the verdict of the woman who has lived a long life and finds it good: " I can truly say that I am extremely happy and

have no fault to find with anything." That is the wisest and sanest philosophy we have ever read; and no bilious and bookish theorick has any right to dispute it. Our novices will ask, " How do you live to be 108?" Have no fault to find is the important part of the recipe. Mrs. O'CONNOB adds these details:

" I ate everything put before me. I didn't have any choice and if other persons did the same, they would live to be as old as I am."

There is your diet and health food for you, you unfortunates who exist occording to weight and measure, take your temperature every hour, and worry yourselves into your graves by trying to live on schedule time, an eye on your watch and a finger on your pulse. Hear the quiet boast of Mrs. ALICE O'CONNOR, fortunate among women:

" I never had a pain or an ache that I can re

Before the class in longevity is dismissed we must wave a friendly salutation to our old friend, Uncle Coon WITH-ERS, of Clay county, Mo. Uncle COON is the acknowledged patriarch of a county in which ordinary patriarchs are looked upon as freshmen and expected to be seen and not heard. He has been a little under the weather, but our esteemed contemporary, the Liberty Advance, gives the good news that he has so far recovered that he can chew his regular allowance of tobacco daily. Ordinarily we are no friends of tobacco eating, but we can't help wishing well to those fine old Missouri self-amending constitutions, those cheerful seniors whose first sign of convalescence is a loud call for a " plug " or " hand " of " terbaccer."

Sometimes ballot reform moves in mysterious way. Under the Direct Nomination law the voters in Hennepin county, Minn., got a ticket of a straight Australian east. That is, the ticket given to them a the primaries contained all the names of all the candidates of all the parties. Theoretically, this arrangement was supposed o result in the choice of the very best. Practically, it was found to help the wicked By its means one party could and did force upon its opponent the worst of its candidates At least, the Democrats of Hennepin county are said to have used this device against the Republicans. So the ballot reformers gave up the secret ballot, made each voter name his party, split the primary ticket into party tickets and insisted that each voter confine himself to one ticket.

The Minnesota Commission for the Revision of the Statutes now seeks to modify this plan by providing for the printing of all tickets on one ballot, allowing the voter, lowever, to vote for the candidates of a single party only. A split ticket doesn't count. This is a very remarkable attempt to prevent independent voting. It is a little curious to find that ancient and presumably unalterable Mugwump, the Evening Post, saying that the " adoption by the Legislature of such an amendment," as is proposed by the statute revisers, " would neet a general criticism." We should have supposed that such an amendment would meet with severe criticism from everybody in the independent line.

It would be well if the Aldermen would adopt as an ordinance certain rules for street traffic drawn up by the Rider and Driver last year, the chief of them requiring vehicles to hug the curb. This driving indifferently all over the half of the street allotted to vehicles going in this or that lirection is one of the most serious obstacles to free movement, and it is felt especially by the passenger cars.

For the benefit of geographers we pluck this flower from a speech made by Col. J. T. CRISP of Independence in a caucus of Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature:

" Buchanan county is nearer hell than any other ounty in the State." Buchanan county is on the Missouri and the Platte. Are these to be classified among

the infernal streams? Why is Buchanar county nearer hell than any other county in Missouri? There are other counties to be heard from.

To Dun or Not to Dun? To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: If a woman of social and financial standing telephones to an sequelatance at his business office a few days fore Christmas, saying that she is at one of the but does not dare to tell her husband, and asks but does not dare to tell her nusually, but does immediate assistance in the form of a loan, which she promises to repay in three or four days, can he refuse? And if the days go by and he hears nothing the manufaction? from her, can he remind her of the transaction? A fool and his money may be soon parted, but the spirit of chivalry must be preserved.

If you are sure that the voice in the telephone is that of the lady you have in mind, meet her with unbroken faith and lend the money. Don't try to solve the mystery of her relations with her husband. Possibly her story is a mere cover for some other complication outside of your jurisdiction. Assume that all is correct and render the assistance asked, like our correspondent. Can you remind her of the transaction? Certainly, within a reasonable time. No woman can be permitted to wrap her improprieties in man's cloak of chivalry. At

the same time, we warn our correspondent that he must be prepared to suffer the harsh fate of the friend who hesitates to do a second The Blood of Boucicault. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: So at last, out of the chaos of strutting wooden heroes and un-convincing waistcoats, out of the Babel of foreign tongues and the babble of uncritical criticism—at ast, from out the winter of our discontent, the

berg," an actor who has managed to preserve some where about him a spark of the sacred fire of youth who can not only play at love's young dream, but who can for two hours persuade his audience that it's the only dream worth while; who not only acts but its, from the moment he steps onto the stage, youth itself. nt is, from the moment he steps onto the sage, routh itself.
Youth, quivering with the mere excitement of peing alive: youth, brimful of anticipation, impatience, ideals and courage; youth, with nothing solvind, all before. Is it any wonder that the tiny idealre is packed or that gray-haired men respond to the touch of an actor who, with his magic wand of youth, carries them back over the wante places of the earth to the "green trees" and "swans" of their own lost youth? An actor who never once wakes them up with a thud to the fact that after all he souly fooling them. Any wonder that errors hands furtively dry an eye here and there and applaud vigorously?

Take the scene where he declares his love to Katte, while ghoats of departed students shadow his love-making: his little gasps of Joy, the broken speech, the nervous action, and most of all his vast surprise at the wonderful, glorious something that has come over him: later on the parting, the real sob of youth. What matter if aentiment doce guah recklessly, if tears do strew the stage? Youth is after lavish with both. What woman in the auditione but remembers some identical scene "when all the world was young?" So, you would be cultured scople, drop your burdens of affectation, too heavy by far for most of you to handle gracefully, get out if your slough of despond, and go to "Heidelberg." for, praise be to Allah, there is an actor who will ransform you into a boy again, a girl again, just or a night.

Then here's to youth! and to you, Karl Heinrich, the little Princes Theater!

F. A. MOARLEY.

Pa-Well, what now? Willie-What becomes of the bole in a doughnut?

THE TRUST BILLS. The Remarkable Industry That Would Fellow Their Passage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What rich harvest the lawyers would experience if any of the anti-trust bills now before Congress should become laws! When not enroads and manufacturing enterprises that had been forced to liquidate, they could easily trump up enough litigation against the few remaining solvent concerns to keep all hands busy. Of course it would only be temporary boom for the lawyers, as it would only take a short time to wear out all of the legitimate enterprises in the country and force the conservative men engaged in active

business to retire from the field.

Talk about trust busting, business busting, prosperity busting machinery!—the lawyers with the aid of the anti-trust laws proposed could easily turn the trick to the satisfaction of the most extravagant alarmist in the country. But what about the 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 of people—not lawyers, or lawyers so called—who are directly or indirectly, getting a good living, educating their children enjoying the comforts of well-provided homes, and, in thousands upon thousands of cases, laying up snug little sums, as a result of millions upon millions of money used in starting and keeping in motion the wheels

that would suffer from putting into effect the meddling, troublesome, unjust laws now being considered, aimed as they are at very life of trade, traffic, manufacturing and transportation, upon which the pros-perity of the United States so largely de-pends. There would in all probability be a few million lawyers and their families, and those dependent upon them, that would do destructive influences were getting in thei up the wreck and realizing on the salvage. Who is it that wants to destroy the properous conditions now so prevalent through the country? I venture to say they are few. F. M. M. out the

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

THE CROWDING QUESTION. Two Women Make Severe (harges Against the Men-Another View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Referring to X. Y. Z.'s letter in your paper this morning, I would like to say, being a business woman, that although I think he is partly right, inasmuch as he considers Mr. Elliott's statement extravagant (because the an noyances to which women are constantly subjected in the cars are not apt to be no business woman who travels in the rush hours outrages that they experience are far greater Since I have become a business woman I have been astounded to find, not only the very marked lack of courtesy on the part of the average business man with whom we come in contact in the rush hours, but I have personally had experiences that have rouse my disgust and anger, as have several othe my disgust and anger, as have several other women of my acquaintance—experiences that make us want to annihilate these men; but what can we do? We cannot make ourselves conspicuous by attracting attention, and the men know that and take advantage of the crowd.

Mr. Elliott must be remarkably keen if he can notice the things that occur and, of course, X. Y. Z. has never noticed thembut they do exist. Women do not speak of these things to men and men are not apt to notice them, but it is simply outrageous the indignities we have to endure from men in the cars.

these things to men and men are not apt to notice them, but it is simply outrageous the indignities we have to endure from men in the cars.

For some unreasonable reason the average American business man does not "approve" of and has no respect, apparently, for the women who are forced to earn their own living. Men whose manners may be irreproachable when we meet them in our homes or in the homes of our friends often forget that they are gentlemen when they get in the mad rush after business hours. Many a time I have been forcibly and rudely pushed aside by men in their wild endeavor to get into the elevated trains and procure a seat, and twice I have had them take hold of my arm in order to push by. I have often noticed women do as I now do when these men forget themselves—just stand aside and let them get in first.

Occasionally I have ridden in cars where every seat was taken by a man and always there are more women standing than seated, but to that we will not object if we might be allowed to stand in comfort—though to be sure, in the ferryboats, where they have separate cabins for men and women, it is hard that the men monopolize both, and it is not exaggeration when I say that always the large majority of seats in the women's cabin are taken by men.

Some of us have wondered what the effect would be were the superfluous expectoration signs replaced by:

"Women will please remain standing until all men are comfortably seated."

However, this lack of seats on ferries, surface cars and elevated trains is the very least of the discomforts with which we weary business women have to put up and has nothing whatever to do with that to which Mr. Elliott refers—which is the greatest.

Not only is there no trace of civalry or gallantry left in this day, but the rige of civilization, progress, &c., is an age of degeneration and I think most of us feel it.

E. H. NEW YORR, Jan. 9.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noting the letter of X. Y. Z. in your issue of this morning in criticism of the remarks of Dr. Slicer in re the treatment of young womer by "creatures called men." I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise at the position he assumes. If he is, as he states, an exten-sive traveller on the cars of our city and has never seen a young woman or girl sub-jected to an indignity or insult. I believe e must either be blind or certainly lacking in any powers of observation whatever

he must either be blind or certainly lacking in any powers of observation whatever. I am a young business woman and have travelled from Brooklyn to this city for a period of more than three years, and I could startle any one. I believe, by relating some of the experiences I have had with men of this class on the public streets and in cars. I have striven earnestly and honestly to cultivate strength of mind and body in an effort to meet these daily trials, but at times they become so exasperating as to be well nigh nast endurance. But what redress have we? The cars are crowded to suffocation and there is no opportunity to remove from the scene of annoyance. If, perchance, one speaks of it some of those would-be purists after the style of X. Y. Z. unhesitatingly condemns a woman as one seeking notoriety. Consequently we have come to look upon it as a condition. It confronts us whichever way we turn and our only salvation is in silent submission to the inevitable. It is to be hoped that the public press will lend its columns to a discussion of this evil in the hope of bringing about a reform. Yet it is probably true that the brutes who lend themselves to this nefarious business could only be dealt with effectually by punishment more suited to their animal natures.

Dr. Slicer's views are those of an honest-minded, righteous man and not a theorist. I believe he is right, emphatically right, and wish to add my word of commendation upon the public stand he has taken in this matter. Let X. Y. Z. travel with open eyes and he will soon find that the evil does exist and is not a creation of the imagination.

New York, Jan. 9. Business WcMan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There have appeared, with more or less frequency. in THE SUN and other publications, letters which dwell on the fact that women are not properly treated in public conveyances—that men occupy the seats, allowing the women to stand, &c.,
There is probably no argument that could

be advanced as to the boorishness of men in allowing women to stand that would not in allowing women to stand that would not contain much truth, but no amount of selfishness on a man's part will equal that which women present by their treatment of their own sex. It requires but a trip or two on any of the street car lines of the city to emphasize the fact that ten women usually occupy the room allotted to twelve passengers, and that it is impossible to make these women move to accommodate another woman passenger, unless they are specifically requested to do so.

menger, unless they are specifically requested to do so. The North River ferries will present an object lesson at any time as to the selfishness of women in allowing older people to stand. On one of the North River boats I recently counted nine children, between the ages of 5 and 10 years, occupying seats. The cabins were crowded with women standing, many of them aged, yet there was not a mother that suggested to her child the propriety of standing; nor was there a child whose manners were equal to the occasion.

It is the custom of the writer to offer his seat in a public conveyance to an old person, whether it be man or woman, but even he with an inherent respect for women and old people generally, is fast losing it because of the absolute lack of manners and consideration shown to her own sex by the average woman traveller.

New YORK, Jan. 9.

CANADA.

Efforts to Establish Direct Commercial MONTREAL, Jan. 9 .- Among the earlier

results of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy of expansion in the trade of Canada with other countries is the formation in Paris of an association having for its special object the development of commercial and financial relations between France and Canada. There are already some \$28,000,000 of French money invested in various ways in Canada, and it is now intended to establish a regular and direct line of steamers between the two countries. Special attention is being given to the mineral resources of Canada by French investors, and a handsomely got up weekly paper, called Le Canada, has been established for the purpose of making its old colony better known to modern France. It deals with economic, financial, mining and industrial matters in a way to attract French capital, and so furnish Canada with a wider field for her products, and an additional source from which to draw the necessary means for development. The advantage of this new expansion policy is obvious, as, should production of all kinds keep on increasing at its present rate, the British market will be unable to absorb it all; and, without new markets Canada's commerce and industry would practically come to a standstill. The political consequences of this are apparent. lar and direct line of steamers between

I have no objection to Ibsen. His prose dramas have never seemed particu-arly dangerous, though they furnish forth dreary reading of the sort selected by persons with morbid livers and a large mistrust in their fellow men. It is the flercely partisan attitude of the dark-blue Insenite that at first amuses and then bores us. Not having read much Shakespeare and being rather sallow as to imagination he jumps at the sophomoric conclusion that Ibsen abused means Ibsen misrepresented.

With your genuine devotee it is Aut Ibsen Aut nihil. He thinks Ibsen. He dreams Ibeen. And finally ends by reading Ibsen-in translation. The case is common. So was it with Richard Wagner, so with Robert Browning. Wagner, Browning and Ibsen have been hugely admired by men and women who have read into their works the grossest nonsense. Simple speech and plain terms have been misunderstood, either wilfully or from deplorable ignorance. Reading what critics and commentators have written of the composer, poet and dramatist instead of studying their productions at first hand has resulted in ready-made admiration and misculture. The anti-Ibsenite is almost as much of a

nuisance as was the hard-boiled egg variety of atheist that roamed around twenty years ago trying to convert clergymen. does the anti-Ibsenite become black in the face and pound his fist on any sudden hard substance? Because the Ibsenite is also darkling as to visage and emphasizing his remarks with a walking stick. One hates the other. And this is not nice. A calmer survey of the question, in

word a careful reading of the Ibsen dramas, would pacify these turbulent souls. We are convinced that the pother has arisen because of imperfect sympathies. Then there is the chilly, detached pose of Dr. Ibsen himself. His photograph reveals Ibsen himself. His photograph reveals a testy, choleric old gentleman, punctilious in the matter of neckcloth, and arrogant in his whiskering—if we may presume on the phrase. There is no compromise in those tense lips, while pugnacity glares from his biazing moon-shaped spectacles, true signals of revolt for the elect. He looks like Schopenhauer with a pug nose—but he lets his disciples do all the fighting. Clever doctor of the drama!

We can not say if he resembles his pictured presentment; whether he does or no the effect of his face on the scoffers, as well as on the chosen few, has been unmistakable. All who see either love or hate. Yearning for the message transcendental, or filled

with antipathy, the interested ones-to hate is to be interested—go to theatrical representations of "A Doll's House," "Ghosts," or "Hedda Gabler." Any one "Ghosts," or "Hedda Gabler." Any one of these occurs on an average every five seasons or so in this city. No matter. At once at the next State election a Constitutional amendseasons or so in this city. No matter. At once the air is thickened by verbal and printed missiles The choicest repertory of vile adjectives is drawn upon until exhausted; the columns of the newspapers denied them, the combatants relapse into surly silence for another term of years. It is a

spectacle for the curious. There must be some grave reason for these outbreaks, these critical snarls. Why should otherwise normal citizens metaphorically foam at the mouth when Ibeer s invoked? The plays contain naught that is aimed at morals or at political institu tions. To most people they are deadly dull. As for the latent humor in them, we deny it. Humor, we are often told, is quite as much a question of geography as of temperament. Re this as it may, there are some human beings so constituted that they find food for entertainment in a funeral. The undertaker to these quaint folk is essentially the low comedian of the conmos. How they jostle elbows when he passes! How these gay dogs raise the roof with their merry laughter! Now, by the

mirth-breeding as a funeral in a Norwegian village on a dripping November day! The fact that he has added nothing new to the literature of the drama does not abash his admirers. His technical prowess must be admitted. It stems in France He has only knitted a little closer the dramatic unities defled by the Romantic school; he is really a reversion to the classic drama. wherein time, place, action are all in all. His conception of life is not novel. It was held originally by Diogenes, by Timon, by Thereites, and in latter days by Chamfort,

same token, if Ibsen has humor it is as

Leopardi and Schopenhauer. Ibsen is a pessimist with a peculiar predi lection for uncovering spots nature has hidden. We do not protest. We set it down to a peculiar taste. Besides, the playwright has gained all his notoriety through the abuse of outraged individuals who have never read a line of his plays. We have read and hold our peace. Shakespeare is an "alienist"—what jargon

these fellows use!-but Shakespeare, if he must, gives us the symbol of decay, never the decay itself. And that is the difference between great art and Ibsen. He likes his dramatic subjects "high;" he searches ever for the weevil in the biscuit, for the mould on the cheese. That is the reason why the world prefers Shakespeare, sunshine and cheerfulness to the gloom and the dulness of Dr. Ibsen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Alm variably I have found when I have been long wate

the disturbance, sleep has quickly comtarily, and my eyelids close in delightful slumber Why this cure?

From Judge.

The Angelus had just struck when the two peas ants looked at each other.
"Hadn't we better strike for more

they inquired.

Hereupon Millet was compelled to put more

"HARDENING" OF CHILDREN. Cold Baths Deprecated by a German

From the New York Medical Journal Dr. Hecher (Murchener medicinische Wochenechrift, Nov. 18) says that the method of hardening children by means of cold baths not only unnecessary, but is often injurious. It increases rather than diminishes their susceptibility to "colds," thus inducing coryza. throat affections, bronchitis and pneumonia Ansemia may result, with nervousness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep (paror nocturnus) irritability, with a subsequent change in character, such as moodiness, violent temper and uncommunicativeness. Catarre of the large intestine may result from it and it causes a longer duration of incident illinesses, especially of pertusels.

Hischer would advise instead of the col baths, accustoming the child to the room temperature by occasional stripping and permitting him to run about naked before retiring, running barefoot, avoidance of uncovering during the night. The child should sleep near an open window only during the summer. He urges that children should be sent out of doors at all times except when it is very stormy and especially not when there is a northeast wind. Older children should hav, air baths and sun baths in the summer and should go barefooted. The clothing should always agree with the weather with no fixed rules.

Children should wear no furs and should usually have the neck uncovered. The legs should be uncovered only in the summer, and in thin children, never. As to cold water, it should be employed only when none of the above-mentioned disagreeable phenomens appear. Ablutions are preferable to baths and should be given but once daily. All "hardening" should be done gradually, in somewhat the same manner as electricity is clinically employed, and should follow the idiosyncrasies of the child. The process must not be begun too early. Nursings are always to be kept warm. No child should be subjected to cold water baths until ansemia and nervousness have been excluded and all children should be submitted to a physician's examination before any hardening process is begun. of the large intestine may result from it and

A Hetel Man on People Who Don't Pay. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If I went into stores in New York and ordered goods set aside for me and never called for them, I believe I would be voted a nutsance. In case I should be measured for a suff of clothes I would probably be forced to pay for it unless I had some better excuse than merely that I had changed my mind. While merely that I had changed my mind. While this is true in trade, the rule does not seem to apply in the hotel business.

A great many persons engage rooms at the summer and winter resorts, selecting the best suites, which usually include private baths, and not only fail to keep their engagements, but do not even send word releasing the hotel proprietor from his part of the agreement. I estimate the loss to the winter resorts of Lakewood and Atlantic City for this winter alone at several thousand dollars.

It seems to me that the hotel men of the Jersey coast owe it to themselves to have a law passed which will reach such people. By making an example in a few aggravating cases these yearly offenders would soon be more considerate and the annoying practice would be less common.

If this is not feasible I suggest that an association be formed and the names of the worst offenders be given to each member for future guidance.

BONIFACE. Revision in the state of the sent test o

## Vandiver's Campaign Story.

From the Washington Post.

The Missouri Republicans pressed their Democratic friends very hard in the begin-ning of the last campaign about alleged mismanagement of State finances, and they urged the arguments in the Congressional district of Representative Vandiver, one of the raconteurs of the Missouri delegation. The irregularities were finally explained to the satisfaction of the voters.

"Thereupon," says Mr. Vandiver, "I used some very strong language in characterizing

# POLITICAL NOTES.

The voters of Illinois at the last election passed ment providing for the control of legislation by he people by means of the initiative and referenthe people by means of the instance and roof the dum?" There were 428,000 votes in favor of the submission of such an amendment and 87,000 against, a total of \$15,000. There are 1,100,000 voters in lilinois and \$45,000 of the voters who took part in last year's election did not record any preference on the initiative and referendum project. Denver is the largest city in the United States

in which men and women vote on terms of political equality. Louisville stands at the head of the large cities for the preponderance of native born

The vote of New Mexico at the last election was \$8,000 and of Arisons 19,000. The Republicans carried New Mexico by 7,600 and the Democrats Arisons by 470.

The Republican majority in the New York Legis-lature on joint ballot is 34 votes. In Pennsyl-vania it is 144. There are no Republicans in the Legislatures of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, and only one Republican Representative in the Legislatures of Florida and Texas. The only township in Rockland county which did not give a majority for B. S. Coler at the Novem-

ber election was Ramapo, which Mr. Odell carried No Republican ticket was run in Florida at the last general election, and no Republican candidates

were nominated in that State for Congress. In Alabama the P publicans made a fight in the Sev-enth Congress district and in that district only. They polled for their candidate in it 8,000 votes

In the Presidential election of 1900 the combin Socialist vote of Cook county, which includes the city of Chicago, was 7,10s. At last year's election the Illinois Socialists showed a substantial and

The Greater New York Democracy in the Nine-teenth Assembly district of Manhattan, which in-cludes among its residents the following active Greater New York Democracy men, Borough President Jacob A. Cantor, former Surrogate Restus S. Ransom, Sheriff's Counsel John J. Adams, Deserts Counstroller, N. Taylor, Phillips, Superin-Deputy Comptroller N. Taylor Phillips, Superintendent of Buildings Perez M. Stewart, Collector of Accessments and Arrears William E. McFadden. and Deputy Sheriff Victor Fielder, polled at last year's election 112 votes.

The small Republican vote in South Carolina, the State which has, relatively, the largest colored population in the United States, has not been of much encouragement to the advocates of a "white man's Republican party" in the Palmetto State. There are all Congress districts in South Carolina and the Republican vote in these districts at the last election was as follows: First, 247, nd, 88; Third, 61; Pourth, 34; Fifth, none; Siath,

The town of Dedham, Mass., the place of residence of George Fred Williams, gave 24 votes to the Socialist candidate for Governor of Massain Dedham was 140.

There are only five Democratic members of the next Congress from New England, four being elected in Massachusetts and one in Rhode Island. The twelve New England Senators are all Republicans

In New York city there are 7.000 policemen and 10.006 saloons: in Pittsburg, Minneapolis, Providence and St. Paul the proportion between the two (three policemen to four saloons) is the same. are in St. Louis 1,200 policemen and 2,100 saloons 500 policemen in Cincinnati to 1,700 saloons and 200 policemen in Milwaukee to 1,700 saloons. Boston has 1,200 policemen for less than 1,000 saloons.

The Lorenz Secret. Jaggles-How is it that Dr. Lorenz is so my ore successful than his brother surgeons? Waggles-Me has a different way of polling his